TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1887.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, seaved to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before siz o'clock.

Labor.

We have seen frequent slurs against the idea that there should be a grand holiday sacred to labor. That feeling can be enter-tained only by people who think that there is something fragmentary or sectional in the notion of a labor holiday; that it was a holiday that meant something to some men which it did not mean to others, and that it was therefore illogical and objectionable.

We cannot think that. Take the State of New York. The number of people who are not laborers are too insignificant for consideration. They are very few indeed, and we doubt very much if their happiness is higher than that of people who labor. almost all the inhabitants are laborers. Among them the different relations toward Labor Day were very, very different. Some could stop work and some could not. To some it was a great boon so far as their physique was concerned, and to others it forded no respite at all from their usual duties. The fellows who could turn out were the lucky ones, and, though there were not many of them when compared with the great army of laborers in this town, they made a very long procession.

But whatever there is in the idea of Labor Day doesn't belong solely to the man who marched in the procession yesterday. Everybody who is not a loafer in the streets of New York and New Jersey was entitled to share, either in fact or in imagination, in the formal dedication of yesterday to labor or to work; and after the initial fact of life, work is the moimportant feature of existence.

Hitherto the workers have celebrated it

six days in the week, but yesterday was a grand and giorious celebration such as had never been given to labor before.

And it was a grand and glorious day, and en interesting feature of the progress of the

Calm Obstinacy in the State Department-A Question for Congress.

Does everybody understand the gravity of the issue with which Congress will have to deal next winter, when the extraordinary performances of the Department of State come up for review?

The President has power under the Constitution to make treaties, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring. A treaty thus made becomes part of the supreme law of the land. It is a contract with another nation, binding upon the United States. If it addresses itself to the political department, legislation by Congress is needed to give it effect: and it may be superseded by an act of Congress. The power of Congress, therefore, even independently of the necessary ratification by the Senate, is supreme and final in the case of any such treaty as might be framed for the settlement of our fishery disputes with Canada.

The rights of our fishermen must be determined by Congress, not by the Executive; and measures for their protection in their rights must be the work of Congress, not of the Executive.

The old and iniquitous arrangement into which our Government was cajoled at the time when the Treaty of Washington was made, and which sacrificed the rights of the American fishermen and outrageously ignored their interests, came to an end on July 1, 1885. It was terminated by the deliberate act of Congress, after a full and careful conalderation of the question in all of its aspects Two years' notice had been given. When July began, year before last, the work of the Halifax Commission was undone, and the fishing clauses of the Treaty of Washington ceased to exist as law.

Almost the first important act of the State istration was to secure an extension for six months of the provisions of the dead fishing clauses, at the instance of and by the means of a bargain with the British Minister. This irregular covenant or agreement, or whatever Mr. BAYARD may prefer to call it, was in its practical effect a new treaty with Great Britain, concluded by the Executive without the advice and consent of the Senate. and involving certain obligations on which Congress had not bestowed its sanction.

The bargain of Mr. BAYARD with Minister WEST committed the Administration to the scheme of another joint commission, the thing which above all other things is desired by the interests antagonistic to those of our wn citizens. There is little doubt that Mr. BAYARD's intentions were good; just as little doubt that he fancled he had achieved a signal diplomatic triumph over the astute and persuasive representative of Her Majesty's Government. The only trouble was that Mr. BAYARD had studied the fishery question under the tuition of the British Legation, instead of going to school at Gloucester or Portland, or taking advice from any of the American authorities skilled in the history and international law of this century-old dispute.

The mistake was not fatal, for it was still possible for the Administration to withdraw from the false position it had taken. Congress met and took up the subject of the fisheries. The Senate promptly and emphatically rejected the policy proposed by Mr. WEST and recommended by Mr. CLEVE-EAND in fulfilment of Mr. BAYARD's bargain with the British Minister. This afforded the Administration a fair opportunity to put itself in line with American sentiment. The vote of the Senate had killed the joint commission idea as dead as the old fishing clauses themselves. The British plan of settlement had been tried and bad failed. An American plan was formulated in the Retaliation act, adopted by both Houses of Congress and conshaned to the Administration for execution as law. The only damage done was a slight wound to the personal pride of the Secretary of State and a severe setback for the schemes of the British Legation. The first injury would have healed rapidly in the sunhine of popular approval and forgiveness; the second was a matter of no concern what

ever, from the American point of view. Under the circumstances, Congress refrained from inquiring very pertinaciously into Secretary BAYARD's injudicious action He was treated with uncommon lenity for the simple reason that his mistake had already been corrected by the higher power. All that was necessary was for the Administration to accept the situation and go to work cheerfully and in good faith to carry out the American policy adopted by the American Congress.

The obstinate refusal of the Administration to do this would be incredible if the facts were not as plain as a pikestaff. The action of Congress has been ignored by the Executive. The law passed by Congress has rippling in, breaking impertmently against never been executed. The policy adopted by Congress has been repudiated. For no other variets," cried Canura to his courtiers, "haul

apparent reason than the indisposition to waive a point of foolish personal pride and the stubborn unwillingness to bow to a higher power, the Administration has proceeded steadily and deflantly upon its own chosen ourse from that day to this.

Complaints of Executive inaction on the coasts and at the seaports have been met with assurances of diplomatic activity at London. The Secretary of State has sat tranquilly at his desk in Washington, writing cable messages in cipher, while seizure after seizure has been reported by the wires leading this way from the Dominion ports. Protests from the citizens directly interested in the enforcement of the Retaliation act have been answered with mysterious Intimations that that remarkable American diplomatist. Minister PHELPS, was as busy as

horse-mackerel at London, working out satisfactory and honorable solution of the whole controversy. And finally, through an accidental disclosure in Parliament, it suddenly becomes known to the United States that the honorable and satisfactory solution proposed is that which Con-gress has twice rejected, and which the British Minister originally suggested to Secretary BAYARD, and for which Canadian politicians, Canadian newspapers, Canadian fishing interests, and British sympathizers among the American free traders have been clamoring ever since the war began.

Honorable? We shall see. Satisfactory That is for Congress to say. On this point it will express its opinion next winter; and until Congress meets and acts no agreement or convention or preliminary arrangement that may be made by Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBER-LAIN and his colleagues with Secretary BAY-ARD, or anybody else that the State Department may appoint, will be worth the white paper it is written on.

The Old and the New Firemen.

Nothing else could have suggested more vividly the rapid development of New York from a provincial town to a veritable capital of modern civilization than the parade yesterday of veterans of the old Volunteer Fire Department.

It is now twenty-two years since the preent paid Fire Department was organized and therefore to the vast majority of the people of New York the previous volunteer association is not even a memory; for the population of the city is now more than double what it was in 1865, and a new generation has come up. Yet in its day the old Volunteer Fire Department was perhaps the most influential body in New York. Besides performing its especial function, it was a great social and political power, and a school in which many men who have since become prominent gained their first public training.

The engine company was a sort of club, and to be elected its foreman and to carry the trumpet was an object of the highest ambition, while service as a fireman was proudly entered upon by young men of the best quality. To run to a fire by day or by night and man the brakes, pumping for dear life, was the excitement they most craved.

Mr. CARLISLE NORWOOD, formerly foreman of Hose Company No. 5, and since distinguished as the conservative President of an insurance company, has declared that in the old days he " thought there was nothing like being a fireman. I would sooner go to a fire than a theatre," he added; "there was no pleasure that equalled that." Most of those who now meet Mr. WILLIAM L. JENKINS, the President of the Bank of America, will probably be surprised to learn that he was an enthusiastic member of Engine Company No. 13 in the old Volunteer Fire Department. These two prosperous gentlemen are only two among many whom we might name as graduates of the same school who were not less ardent in pursuing their work as volunteer firemen.

The great pride of a company was to keep its engine and other apparatus in the most beautiful condition and to be the first to ge to a fire. The result was that large sums were spent on adornments, and occasionally rival fire companies would fall to fighting when they encountered each other tearing through the street, so eager was each partment under Mr. CLEVELAND'S Admin- to be on hand to pour the first water on the panies were occasions when party spirit would oftentimes run high, and in them many men who afterward became leaders in politics learned the business of political management and secured large numbers of en-

thusiastic followers.

Therefore when the project for establishing a paid Fire Department like those of European cities was first advocated, it was violently opposed by many of the old firemen. They argued that it would degrade a service which had always been performed in New York from love of glory only, and would take away from our young men an occupation in which were displayed the best traits of manhood. But the paid Fire Department was established, the steam fire engine replaced the old hand-worked engine, and the enthusiasm of the volunteer, so often exercised without wisdom, was superseded by the calm and methodical work of the professional fireman, under a discipline of military severity. It was no longer great fun to go to fires; but fewer fires proportionately were destructive, the scientifically organized department doing the best part of its work in preventing the spread of flames which. under the old system, would have consumed

millions of dollars of property now saved. The management and putting out of fires has therefore become the business of experts, and if the glory and the fun of the past are gone, the people are reconciled to the loss, because their property is more secure against the flames. Instead of a fire in a man's house being attacked by a mob of his friendly but overzealous townsmen. it is now assailed by a selected corps of mer who are specially trained to the work, and

who are under perfect discipline. Glorious as the old Volunteer Fire Department was, the change from it to the present Fire Department has been an advance from barbarism to civilization. But what has most accelerated the progress from the old days has, of course, been the development

As the bold King KNUT or CANUTE of

of the steam fire engine. Knut, First and Second.

Denmark and England was taking a bath at Brighton some eight hundred and sixty years ago, the gentlemen in his suite were loyally extolling the power of the monarch. 'If I am indeed the King ye say." quoth CANUTE, who was somewhat of a wag and a philosopher, "then must this ocean obey my commands." "Yes, your Majesty; will your Majesty be good enough to ask the tide to stop coming in? For Sweden Red Nose has dropped a gold piece in the sand, and fain would he recover it." So CANUTE got into a bath chair, which was the most convenient substitute at hand for a throne, and ordered his courtiers to trundle him toward the advancing waves. "Back, waves, for King CANUTE commands you!" But the waves refused to back. They came running and

this confounded contrivance to dry land. Would ye drown me, villains? By the fist of RAGNER LODBROK, but our royal socks are wet through. CANUTE is great, but the ocean is greater than he. A cup of ale to the first man that brings me a foot stove. Home, lads!"

CANUTE was a wise King. He knew there

was no use in kicking against the tide. There was a President of the United States of the name of GROVER CLEVELAND. He was surrounded by a band of Mugwump courtiers who flattered and extolled. "Make ead against the sea of pernicious activity." they told him, "and you will be great and famous. Command it to stop, and stop it must." So the President listened to these Mugwump courtiers, sat down before this mighty sea of pernicious activity, and told it to go back and not come near him. Miles up and down he saw the tide moving placidly, steadily, following its irresistible impulse, and recking not of his commands. Its murmur grew louder in his ears; its spray began to wet and blind him. "I guess I'll get out of this," he said to himself, "before I get any more water in my boots. If the sea 'll mind its business. I'll try and mind mine. Those Mugwumps seem to be nice fellows, but be hanged if I care to drown for them. And the sea keeps on flowing.

A violation of the soundest principle which wisdom has written at the head of the rules governing sport, was committed by the managers of the New York Base Ball Club on Saturday last in the game with the Detroits. The principle we refer to is that an umpire should have no bias in favor of any contest ant. The violation of this principle consisted in making TIM KEEPE, a member of the New York team, the umpire of the game.

If KEEFE were a dishonest man, he would have favored his own nine; but presuming him to be honest, the fact that he belonged to the New York nine was calculated to bias his mind against his colleagues.

His first desire when assuming the duties of umpire was to avoid injustice to either side. That desire wouldn't hurt anybody. His second thought was to avoid the imputation of personal prejudice for his own team; and in a case where a man's mind is in serious doubt as to how he should decide, but which must be decided, this feeling is calculated to throw the scale against his own side; and there were various opinions to the effect that something like that happened in Saturday's game. We have heard of men being requested to umpire a contest with the knowledge that they had bet upon its result. This was a compliment to their character, but it was fundamentally wrong according to all sporting laws, and no more rigid system of justice prevails anywhere than over the sporting field.

The same principle applies to an honest judge who bets on a contest as to a dishonest judge. Neither practically can be a fair umpire. If the judge is dishonest, he will consider his pocket, and, if he is honest, he will consider his reputation, and, in spite of himself, frequently to the disadvantage of his friends.

For "American Commissioners," to meet Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Lionel S. Sack-VILLE WEST, and Mr. --- , the Canadian rep-

The Rop. TROMAS F. BAYARD, Secretary of State STEPHEN B. LOCK, Bear Admiral, U. S. M. Mr. EDWIN L. GODELN Of New York. The fish policy of the Administration must

General publicity should be given to the Hon. John Sherman's denial of the accuracy of an interview in which he was made to express an opinion favorable to the Dominion side of the fishery controversy. Mr. Sheaman says that he expressed no such opinion, either in Manitoba or elsewhere. He stands by the flag in this matter, and it is right and just that

We hardly know what the Charleston News and Courier means by this emphatic pro-test against the proposition to invite Mr. Jer-FERSON DAVIS to the Piedmont fair:

everybody should know the fact.

"For our good name and out of a tender consideration for the sacred memories of the past, let Mr. Davis stay at home. He is not a menagerie, that he sibuid be dragged away from Beauvoir to be carted around the

If it was proper and decorous to drag Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS " around the ring in Atlanta" welve months or so ago. why does tender cor sideration for the sacred memories of the past require that he should be kept at home now Does the fact that Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND. President of the United States, is also to run around the ring at Atlanta alter the case, in the News and Courier's opinion?

The great American Hellbender, the Rev. SAN JONES, said, in his recent revival at Platts-

"When the Democracy put into their platform that they are opposed to all sumptuary laws, it was time for me to get out."

Get, SAMUEL, and until you get a little sense don't come back.

The scheme of establishing a Chinese theatre in this town is again on the boards. Sooner or later comedy and tragedy will speak here all the languages of the world, each in its own playhouse. If the common impression of the Chinese drama is correct, it will be necessary for persons who wish to see the whole of a play to buy tickets for a week's or a month's per formances. The Chinese play may be sweet. but short it is not.

Mr. CHARLES MITCHELL and Mr. JAKE KILBAIN are moved to pronounce the SULLIVAN with his estimate of their destructive powers. Well. Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. KILEAIN have fine conversational powers, and if they have an in-Boston, why don't they go and tell him to his face that he is not only a "bluffer" but a "duffer" Perhaps they are not insured.

The Jugwumps.

From the Rev. Sam Small's Address at Plattsburg, Mo. You Republicans need not build yourselves up and say the Democratic party is the whiskey party You had absolute control of the Government for twent four years, and when you left it the country was drench ed and doomed and damned with liquor from Maine to alifornia. I am a Mugwump, and the difference be tween me and you is that you are a jugwump.

President Cleveland and the Hibernians. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The Hibernian Society of this city some time ago invited President Cleve-land to be present at its quarterly dinner on the after

noon of Saturday, Sept. 17, the closing day of the Const

tutional Centennial celebration, and have just retutional Centennial celebration, and have just received the following acceptance:

ELECTIVE ADMINION, WARRINGTON, Sept. 3, 1887.

Thomas D. Fermann, Edg., Secretary:

Data Siz: I have delayed responding to the invitation of the Hilbernian Sociary to attend their dinner to be given on the afternoon of the 17th inst for the reason that I have just learned definitely what my engagements will be on that day in connection with the Constitute of the control of the control

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.-The testimony in the contested election case of George H. Thobe against John G. Carlisis, Sixth Congressional district, Kentucky, was opened to day by the Clerk of the House and ordered printed. Mr. Carlisie appeared in his own behalf, and Gen. J. Hale Sypher, oz. member from Lonisians, ap-peared as counsel for Mr. Thobe. The scaled package contained the notice of contest, the answer, and depo-ded the country of the contest of the con GRAND WEDDING PROCESSION.

New Peature of the East Aurora Fair, where Prizes are Offered for Triplets. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.-When the pro-

jectors of the East Aurora Fair announced that they proposed to make the event the most attractive and unique of the whole series of county fairs in the country, the idea of having a wedding ceremony on the grounds in con-nection with a baby show, no colors barred. was itself a new feature, and the result was that the proposed fair has been discussed in nearly every newspaper in the country. The attention which East Aurora received has created a great deal of jealousy in other towns, and weddings will be features of several fairs York and Pennsylvania during the coming three weeks. But the East Aurora people are determined to excel, and with this idea in view they have arranged for a grand wedding proon, the like of which was never dreamed of, even by Barnum.

East Aurora is the centre of the most extensive stock farms in New York State. Some of the finest trotting horses in the world are owned in the town, and upward of a million dollars is invested in breeding farms for trotting stock. Now it is proposed to combine an exhibition of the horses with the marriage. A tellegram received to-day says that the wedding will be followed by a grand march. It will be led by sixty-one stailions attached to suikies or road wagons. The drivers will be in uniform, each will wear white gloves, and all will carry bouquets. They will be followed by Mr. C. J. Hamlin, a millionaire of Buffalo, driving Mambrino Ring, the handsomest stailion in the world. Then will come the other celebrated horses of the town. followed by the bride and groom in a gayly decorated road cart. The Mayor of Buffalo, with several members of the city Government and the Aldermen, besides a number of the most prominent citizens of Buffalo, and all the officials of the village, will appear in the line. A company of the Seventy-fourth Begiment of the National Guard and four bands will also appear. It is the intention of the managers to secure the attendance of Gov. Hill if possible. Whether they are successful in this or not, they will undoubtedly attract the biggest crowd ever seen in the town.

The association has been criticised to some dollars is invested in breeding farms for trot-

they are successful in this or not, they will undoubtedly attract the biggest crowd ever seen in the town.

The association has been criticised to some extent because it offers the \$10 which President Cleveland contributed as a prize for the beat set of triplets. The ground of the criticism is that it places the President in a very bad light. An Englishman, in commenting upon this subject to-day, called attention to the fact that what is known as the "royal bounty" has been a feature of English life since feudal days. Under this custom the Queen of England presents to the mother of every set of triplets born in the United Kingdom three sovereigns. The presentation is made by the private secretary of her Majesty upon proof of birth, and the announcements are published in the papers of the kingdom. In the columns of the Stamford Mercury, one of the oldest country weeklies in England, these announcements can be seen any week. Under these circumstances it would appear that the people of East Aurora have unconsciously led the President into following a well-established English custom, to which there can be no possible objection.

A COUNTY TREASURY RIFLED.

The Treasurer and His Son Arrested, Charged with Committing the Robbery. CINCINNATI, Sept. 5 .- The safe in the office of the Darke county Treasury at Greenville was found open this morning, and all the securities and money were missing.

Capt. Godsuch, night watchman at the Treasury, says the safe was all right and securely locked during Saturday night. Yesterday morning, while asleep at home, he received a note from Treasurer Simon asking for the key to the Treasury room, and he sent it to him.

Coming to the Treasury about 7 o'clock in the evening, he found the hall door open, and entering the room, discovered the vault door open, and, closing it, he remained in the room all night without giving any alarm.

Treasurer Simon's son Harry was the first in the Treasury this morning, and was the first to give the alarm. Treasurer Simon was here yesterday, and in the Treasury, and, it is claimed, set the time fook. No one but him knew the combination of the inner safe doors leading to the money vault. The combination was not injured.

Mr. Simon was absent over night, but has returned. He claims that the robbery was committed without any completty on his part. He weeps, and appears to be in great distress. His shoe store, containing a large stock, has been closed by the Sheviff.

Treasurer Simon and his son Harry were arrested and brought before 'Squire Myers, the former charged with 'smbezzling \$35,000, and the son with grand largency to the amount of \$40,000. Examination was waived, and the Treasurer gave \$5,000 ball and the son \$3,000 for their appearance at the next term of court.

THOUGHT SHE MARRIED AN ARTIST. Miss Van Ness Wants Her Marriage with

A pretty Brooklyn governess, who desires now to be known as Miss Emma Van Ness, will shortly begin a suit in Brooklyn for the annulment of her marriage with a man whom she knew as Charles Arroby, and whom she Brooklyn family by whom she was employed. During her presence in Jacksonville last winter she was out walking with her two little charges when she was caught in a rain storm. A young stranger aided her in her blight, and the acquaintance thus formed ended in their marriage. The young man said he was Charles Arroby, a New York artist, and during the courtship she said he showed her some pictures which he said he had painted. After the marriage, Miss Van Ness says, Arroby deserted her in Washington, and carried off about \$300 of her earnings. She has since learned, she says, that his real name is Josiah John Smith, and that he is a color mixer for a well-known New York artist. She thinks he has another wife and two children. Brooklyn family by whom she was employed.

Foreign Notes of Beal Interest.

Exactly what a chateau is will soon be legaly decided in France, since a special tax has been de

creed against them.

Russian wheat planted in the northwestern British provinces shows that it matures before the frost, and will be of great value to that region. Dr. Morrill Mackenzie's bills for services to the Crown

Prince of Germany are about 54,000 marks, or a little more than \$11,000. Recently the adherents of the late Comtede Chambord announced that at 11 o'clock on Aug. 24, at the Church of St. Augustine, in Marseilles, a mass would be celebrated in memory of Henri V. Thereupon the Gazette du Hidi and the Solell du Hidi. Orleanist jour-

nals, announced that there would be a mass for Henri V.
in the same church at 10 o'clock. The Chambordists de-clared that this was an interference and protested, and begged of all who revered the Comte de Chambord not to go to the 10 o'clock mass. Both masses were cele brated, and the Orleanist mass was much more numer Fourhundred carrier pigeons have been provided for

the mobilisation of the French army corps.

In a ladies' cricket match at Chettingstone Miss
Shaw's eleven recently made 77 and 78, and Miss Leveson Gower's 102 and 54 for seven wickets.

Eight London theatres now have women lessee By a new process a thousand shades of color printed at once.

Mrs. James Brown Potter will have a benefit before

she leaves England. The emissary to the Vatican from the Central Ameri-can republics received from the Pope a soulf box with the Pope's portrait, which he detached and wore around his neck. Upon the next state negotiations, when an

ether present was in order, the Pope said: "Give hin a marble statue, and see if he will wear that round hi Lady Burdett-Coutts has established in West Cork an industrial fishing school, where the Irish boys learn the most approved modes of fishing, besides carpentry, boat building, net making sailmaking, and fish curing. Ninety-nine per cent of the victims of hay faver be-

long to the "upper classes."

Sarah Bernhardt's next character will be Ompdrattle la Scorpionne, by Chedal.

The Islington Board of Guardians recently took fifty old men and fifty old women from the workhouse t Bernham Beaches in four coaches and gave them

champagne spread.
In 1841 twenty-six million Britishers used twenty-In 1841 twenty-six million Britteners used twenty-three million pounds of tobacco. Now thirty-seven millions use fifty-three million pounds. A lady in Loudon stole a piece of Valenciennes lace while examining some. She was detected but permitted to leave the shop, whence a letter to this effect was soon sent: "Madam—I am afraid that the fifteen yards of lace which was selected in my shop will not be sufficient lace which you selected in my shop will not be sufficient to trim your dress: I therefore take the liberty of send ing you a second piece of the same pattern. I beg to be informed whether you accept it." The signature was that of the propulstor. It was accepted and paid for. The London Lancet says that British dyspensia is be-

cause the people take their food in "shovelfuls This was Taking a Cruel Advantage. From the St. Jumes's Gazette.

It is reported from St. Petermourg that the Mihilian took advantage of the darkness caused by the selipse of the sun to distribute broadcast over the villages panaphies descending the Government and the superry, and urging the people to put an end to their THE OAK VIEW CONFERENCE.

MR. BANDALL ON HAND AND READY TO

eretary Fairchild Summoned from Ba

Harbor-Mr. Mills's Attack on Randall-Civil Service Commissioners Blangree. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- For a dull season this summer has been productive of a good deal of political gossip here. The mysterious tariff conference at Oak View is still on, and Secretary Fairchild, having been ruthlessly summoned from Bar Harbor delights, will reach this city early to-morrow morning and go directly to the scene of the discussion. Mr. Randall arrived here this evening, looking something more battered than usual as to his straw hat, but otherwise quite fit and ready to hold his end up in the conference. There is a rumor that he has in his pocket a letter that may make the President some trouble. Before the Allentown Convention, Mr. Singerly wrote to the President complaining that cerproposing to take part in the Convention, and that they were Randall men. One in particular was specified, an assistant coiner named Chester, who is a noted Randall boss. Mr. Singerly asked or suggested that this scheme be nipped in the bud, and it is reported that the President wrote to Superintendent Fox of the Mint about it. Whether he did or not, Mr. Chester went to Allentown all the same, and did efficient service, and, so far, he has not been called to account for his actions by Mr. Fox or the President. Mr. Mills of Texas is still here. It is aston-

by Mr. Fox or the President.

Mr. Mills of Texas is still here. It is astonishing that any one should continue to think of him in connection with the Ways and Means Chairmanship after his expression of extreme and violent opinions in an interview in the Washington Post the other day. He declared that he would not compromise on the tariff in any particular: that Scott made a great mistuke in giving in to Bandall at all in the Pennsylvania Convention, and that Bandall should be kicked out of the party forthwith. It is hardly supposable that Mr. Carlisle would be foolish enough to make such a man the leader of the House after this exhibition of bad temper and worse judgment. That, at least, is what they are thinking and saying here now. Some of the Democrats of the Mills stripe seem to have an idea that certain Minnesota and Massachusetts Republican Representatives in the next Congress are going to vote with them on tariff matters, and thus play directly into the hands of the Democratic party in a national campaign year and help elect a Democratic President. This may lay claim to being the champion idicey of the season. The Democrate were never so much in need of Randall as now, and he will be master of the situation in the Fiftieth Congress, as he was in the Fortyninth, whatever the Oak View conference may determine upon.

Another piece of gossip relates to the growninth, whatever the Oak View conference may determine upon.

Another piece of gossip relates to the growing coolness between the Civil Service Commissioners. That they have been swinging apart in their opinions as to the practical and theoretical aspects of civil service reform is evident from their recent official reports. But, more than this, the per nai relations of the Commissioners are becoming disagreeable. It has come to this that Mr. Oberly and Mr. Edgerton will have nothing to do with each other, except so far as they are obliged to officially. They do not speak in private, it is said. This is a sad outcome of the beatific and millennial reform movement in this darkened land,

PANIC IN A TENEMENT.

Ten Families Drives Out Through Smoke at a Midnight Pire.

Three alarms were sounded at 1 o'clock yesterday morning from Fiftieth street and Tenth avenue. Fire had broken out in the basement of the tenement at 522 West Fiftieth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The air shaft conducted the flames to the upper stories, and when the engines reached the scene the hallways of the big house were filled with smoke, through which terrifled and halfdressed people were groping in search of air burning building, and the panic into which they were thrown by their danger extended to the adjoining tenements at 518 and 520. Men and women ran screaming to the windows, many of them with small children in their arms, and the probability of loss of life confronted the firomen.

Policeman Brophy and John Haggerty of the Equitable Gaslight Company rushed into the burning building to alarm the sleeping inmates and to help them to escape. Haggerty's hands were badly burned by his efforts in life saving, and he and the policeman saved themselves by way of roofs of the adjoining buildings. Many of the people in the building got out the same way and others by the fire escapes. All got out salely. Only one man was hurt, James Hannon jumped from the roof of 518 to the next building and broke his ankle. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

The gas is turned off every night in these tenement houses, and so when the panic was wildest there was no light but from the feedle rays of lanterns.

Foreman McNamara and several firemen of Engine Company 54 natrowly escaped death by the falling of an iron tank that crashed down through the roof, and falling bricks and timbers bruised many iremen.

The upper two stories of the building at 522 were burned out and 520 and 524 were considerably ninged.

were burned out and 520 and 524 were considerably injured. The loss on the building will be about \$19,000. The occupants, who saved almost nothing of their effects, will lose about \$3,000.

The Fruit of their Labors Will be Heaper The State Fish Commissioners met yesterday at Commissioner Blackford's office in Fulton Market to discuss the granting of franchises for the unoccupie sided. Seth Green and J. Lawrence Smith of Smith town were there. William H. Van Name, Jacob House man, and Joseph W. Mesereau, all owners of oyster plants in Richmond county waters, constituted a visiting committee from the Ovatermen's Protective Association. The other chairs in the room were filled with representative dystermen of the Sound and bay.

The rule of the Commission providing that undecupied oyster beds be disposed of at public auction after two weeks' published notice, was strongly objected to by the ovatermen. Jacob Houseman thought that the first mupilicant for a plot ought to get if at 51 an acre, which was the lowest limit demanded by law. James M. Monsell of Greenport argued that it was unjust to permit an outsider with capital a chance to overtied an ovaterman on a plot which the latter had been at great expense to survey and stake, the outsider having laid out no money on surveying, but having relied for his higher bid solely upon the Judgment of the oysterman, as videnced by his public bidding.

The public bid first of the oysterman as videnced by a mendment to the roles to the edd that the Commissioners, after receiving the bids, should allot the lands to those persons deemed most suitable by the Commissioners.

George Bradish of Little Neck said that the public aucman, and Joseph W. Mesereau, all owners of oyster plants to those persons deemed most suitable by the Commission.

George Bradish of Little Neck said that the public auction rule would throw out all the small planters and give the whole business to capitalists.

Edward Thompson of Northport thought the Commission should allot the lands to the persons who had first staked them. Irrespositive of hids or precedence of aptacks of them. Irrespositive of hids or precedence of aptacks of the staked them. Irrespositive of hids or precedence of aptacks of the first of the staked by the Commission representation to be accepted or not by the person who staked the land.

The Commission reserved decision upon the question, agreeing meantime to visit the oyster beds and examine them personally. They will devote to-day to a survey of the Sound, and to-merrow to the by. The oyster steamer Mystery will take the Commission on to-day's excursion, leaving East Forty second street at 3½ A.M.

Axeltement in Massachusetts The Mugwump's fingers are held to his ears, And the Mugwump's heartlet cracks; East, West, and North, and South he hears The swish of the spoilsman's axe. Republican placemen all must go. And—these are the ice-cold fac's

Of the spoilsman's ringing axe! They have pinned their hopes to the Old Bay State And the stately Saltoustall There, too, with a fury that will not wait

No Mugwump's hand can stay the blow

It falls with masterful whacks;

How sharp is its edge and how nobly it works-O, hurrah for the spoilsman's axe In the Boston P. O. and Custom House They are turning the rascals out. And wee is writ upon Chinese brown And the Mugwumps pine and pont; And Colonel Codman and Williams (G. Fred.) Cry out with sighs and alacks! "Now the Chinese babe will soon be dead

O, Saltonstall, our Saltonstall, Piucked down from your old high horse;

A Smelling Committee full of gail

Has scared you and General Corse. O, Cleveland. Cleveland, will you be stone, Or only a man of wax ? Give ear, give ear to the victims' groan As they fall 'neath the spoilsman's axe

If we stop not the spoilman's axe

There was no hope save the good Bay State For the bright, white, tight reform, And now shall we weakly yield to fate? Help, St. Godkin, St. Carl, and St. Dorm*: We must make a stand in Boston here, And repei these tell attacks. Dens to death by the spellsman's age!"

* An ancient Vermont sage.

The Saloon Recper he Arrested on Sunday Says the Pollecman Broke into his Place. Young Policeman Cornellus Ryan of the Prince street station had John G. Egger, a saloon and restaurant keeper of 136 South Fifth avenue, at Jefferson Market yesterday for selling beer on Sunday. The policeman said he saw a dozen or more people pass in and out of the saloon in the morning carrying cans. He conjectured that the cans contains He tried the side door of the saloon and found it locked. Then he went around into the yard and walked into the kitchen, the door of which he says was open, went through the house to the saloon and got a glass of beer from Egrer, paying him five cents for it.

Mr. Egger told a very different, and, in the opinion of Justice Gorman, a more probable story. He said that the policeman, after falling to get in the hall door, went around to the kitchen. He was expected, and the door was locked. The policeman rapped, and Mr. Egger asked him what he wanted.

"I want a glass of beer," answered the policeman, According to Egger and his cooks. August Voigt and Charles Stevenson, who corroborated him, this is what occurred next:
Egger—We don't sell anything to-day. of which he says was open, went through the

Egger—We don't sell anything to-day. Policeman—Open the door. Egger—I will not.

No answer. Bang: Bang: Dock hies off and pointerman enters.

Legar-What do you want?

Foliceman-I want a glass of beer.

Egger-The bar is closed up.

Legres what 'ight have you to arrest me? My bar is closed. I will not go with you.

Policeman (drawing his revolver)—Come along. I don't want any funny business.

Egger-Let me go and get my coat.

Starts to go up slairs. Policeman catches him by collar, preases muzzle of pistol against his forehead, and drags him off to the station.

At the Joffarson, Market Court Lustice Gor.

At the Jefferson Market Court Justice Gor-mon promptly discharged Egger, who, if his story be true, has ground of action against the policeman for trespass.

LUCCIO'S MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

The Story of John Russo, who Must have Been in the Fatal Fight.

Matteo Bianco of 242 North Fifth street, Williamsburgh, who murdered Angelo Luccio street, on Sunday night, has not yet been run lown by the police. The man found by Police man Hinch hidden away in a cellar consented to talk yesterday. He had a slight stab wound. He was identified by Mrs. Angola as the companion of Blanco when he came to her store a few minutes before the murder and got three pieces of watermeion. He told her he wanted them for himself and a friend. He told Capt. Bunce yesterday that his name was John Russo.

"I. Blanco, and Luccio," he continued, "had been together all day. We joked with each other, and Luccio did not like it. 80 Blanco want to the store and got some watermeion. He asked Luccio to play cards for \$5 or \$10. Luccio said he would play for five or ten cents. Then they began to call each other 'Dirty Italian guines pigs.' Luccio ran into his house. We were in the hallway when he came back, and he had a knife in his hand. The men rushed upon each other, and Blanco shot him. I did not see him stab Luccio. How did 1 get my wound? I do not know."

Russo is held as a prisoner. He would not ground not give an intelligible description of Bianco. Luccio was shot in the breast and stabbed in the right side. He died a few minutes after he had been removed to his room. He leaves a wife and child. He and Blanco were raspickers. The police do not know what to believe either about the manner in which the crime was committed or its cause. pieces of watermelon. He told her he wanted

THE TURF CLUB'S MERRY-GO-ROUND.

About fifteen hundred people went yesterday to see the four little races on the miniature track of the youthful Turf Club Bacing Association, on the Metropolitan Athletic grounds, 108th street and the East River Bookmakers and French pool sellers called for little bets just as vociferously as they do on a real race course, and one little investment of \$2

The little strings of horses went spinning around the judges' stand like the steeds of a merry-go-round about the organ, and lots of merry-go-round about the organ, and lots of the spectators enjoyed the races better than it the track had been larger. There was no mo-ment when the horses and jockeys were not in sight, and excited backers who thought a jockey was risking the loss of a \$2 bet could lean over the front rail and touch the horses up with a walking stick anywhere on the track. The opening event was a one-quarter mile heat race. Bobolink won both heats straight. Time, 0:29%; Sweety second. Mutuals—Bobo-link, \$5.40 straight; \$3.10 for place; Sweety, \$3.85.

1.85.
Half Milo—Blue Eyes Belle first. Catherine... second. Mutuals—\$4.80; place, \$3.85. Cathine M. paid \$3.25. Time. 1.01.
Five Furlongs—Guinare first, Eirod second... utuals—\$5.15; place. \$3.40; Eirod, \$4.50. Time, 1:10.

Three-quarter Mile—Bay Rebel first, Mollie Thomas second. Mutuals—\$11.15: place, \$5.15.

Mollie Thomas paid \$4.30. Time, 1:223s.

John McEwen, A. G. Lackman, and George Hamilton were the judges, Richard Loud timer, and John Loud starter. The races were all on the square, and big Inspector Williams and the hig policemen who were with him had icemen who were with him had nothing to do but enjoy themselves.

ONE WAY WE CATCH THIEVES,

We Hire a Room Across the Street and

Detectives McCauley and O'Brien, happening be on the east side on Tuesday, saw two thieves in Orchard street, whom they recognized. The thieves were George McManua alias Wright and John Corrigar alias Kane, both ex-convicts. The detectives followed them to 87 Goerck street, where the thieves hired the them to 87 Gorck street, where the thieves hired the basement. The detectives hired a room opposite. McManus and Corrigan apparently quarrelled with the landlady of the basement on Friday for they went off and hired another basement at 286 Division street. The detectives who were now reenforced by Detectives Killiea and Titus secured an observatory opposite as before, and yesterday they saw Corrigan and McManus drive up in a covered wagon containing eight rolls of cloth, a bundle of coats, and a bundle of trousers. They waited until the goods had been locked up in the basement, and then pounced upon their prey. The prisoners were locked up in the Central Office, and a general slarm was sent out for the owner of the cloth and clothing.

The Patent Office Report. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Benton J. Hall, the Commissioner of Patents, in his annual report, says that the number of applications for patents of all kinds recived during the fiscal year was \$1,078, or an average ceived during the fiscal year was \$4,078, or an average of over 3,000 per month, or 4,500 for each period of six weeks. Referring to the defication of Financial Clerk Levi Bacon, deceased, the Commissioner says that the shortage was \$31,591, against which were found up bills, miscellaneous memorands, &c., amounting to \$13,011, leaving net cash unaccounted for \$14,000, or \$13,011, leaving \$1,000, or \$13,011, leaving \$1,000, or \$13,011, leaving \$1,000, or \$1,000, present deficiency.
The number of patents granted during the year, in-flue number of patents granted during the year, in-cluding releases and designs, was 21,732; number of trate marks registered, 1,101; number of labels regis-tered, 564; number of patents expired, 12,752. The re-ceipts of the office from all sources aggregate \$1,154,066; total expenditures. \$89,1044; surplus, \$168,601; cash in Treasury June 30, 1866, \$3,000,080.

Hawait Ready for Another Upset.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Private advices restate that there is much dissatisfaction among the better class of foreigners at Honolulu on account of the military dictatorship, which has grown up since the sem tary dictatorship, which has grown up since the semi-revolution of June. This has extended to the press, newspapers being even forbidden to publish ordinary court proceedings, such as the trial of Haywelding ex-Fremier Gibson's son-in-law. So great was this terror-ism that not single journal in Honoiniu dared to re-print the comments of American newspapers on the re-voit in Hawshi, although every one was eager to get copies and to see for themselves what was said. Busi-hess continues dull, owing to a sense of insecurity and unreat. It is tacility admitted that the new Constitution is not a final settlement of the points at useue.

A Member of a Printing Firm Accused of Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.-William H. Parker. of the firm of Long & Parker, printers, was to day ar-rested any placed under \$5,000 bail to answer at court the charge of having forged the names of various parties to seven promissory notes which were deposited with and descenned by the National Hank of the kepub-le. The arrest was made at the Invance of Fresheri Rinawn of the Mank of the Republy. The notes varied in amount from \$400 to \$700 each, the total being \$5,000.

OLEAN, N. Y., Sept. 5,-The G. A. B. posts of Cattaraugus county meet here on Wednesday. S. Nott writes from Sardinia: "We have the pioneer dru

A Drum Corps with a Historic Drum.

Not wrice from Sardinia: "We have the pioneer drum corps-four same drums, two base drums, three fifes, and a standard bearer. Their average are is over seventy years. Our darstand is attaining most nine feet, captured by my grand between the evolutionary war. The corps is de by a drum has was played at the surrender of toruwalits at Yorktown, and was payed in my father's regiment in the war of 18:1 by the same man. The drum had my father took for grands to work the first properties of ecologius. Teek carried the drum to Yorktown at the centennial in 1881." Capt. Raffaelle Cubb Resigns. YONKERS, Sept. 5.-Capt. Raffaelle Cobb has company of the National Guard. He is assistant cabler of the Youkers savings Mank, and has been a member of the Youkers savings Mank, and has been a member of the Company for seventicen years, having began as a drummer boy. His reason for resigning is that he is a bruzy with the admister of the bank that he has not time to attend to military duties.

A POUNG POLICEMAN'S EXCESS OF ZEAL GONE TO RAVAGE THE WEST.

THE VETERAN FIREMEN'S CYCLONE BEGINS ITS WHIRL.

its Special Train Narrowly Eccaped a Smash at Newburgh While All Hands Were at Dinner—To Mow a Swath to the Pacific. The Veteran Firemen's Association was started off yesterday on its transcontinental picnic with all the flutter of flags, gaudiness of uniform, and blare of brass instruments fit for

tears, too, dropped on the platforms of the

daughters-not by any sweethearts-for the old fellows who used to work the pump handies and juggle the nozzles have passed beyond sweethearting days. Tenth street, near Broadway, where the association's headquarters are, was packed with started. The big reviewing stand in front of

the headquarters was filled with wives and daughters, and the fire organizations passed before them in this order: Exempt Firemen's Association; Edmund Steven

President. Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association of Brooklyn James A. Walsh, President. Empire H. and L. Co. No. 2 of Hoboken; Joseph Kemp

foreman.

Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's Association; Judge
John Couriney, Fresident, and Chief Engineer Allison of
Yonkers and assistants.
Volunteer Firemen's Association of the City of New
York; Michael Crane, President.
Mazeppa Hose (42) Association; Charles Price, President.

ctil. Phil Kearney Post, G. A. R., Joseph Stiner, Com manuler. Gity Cinb: David Kelly, President. Home Guard Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Associa-tion: Edward W. Jacoba, Commander. Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association; Geo. Ander-

Veteran Volunteer Fremen's Association; Osc. Anderson, Fresident.

There were about 1,000 men in line, and a very showy line it was. The exempt firemen were in citizens' dress, with no glitter except the big nickel hats worn for badges. Old and lame Harry Howard marched gamely in the front ranks. The Brooklyn veterans had blue coats and red shirts, and drew their old hand engine, the Volunteer.

But the junketers, the Veteran Firemen's Association of New York, 106 strong, with Cappa's band and its gorgeous drum major shead, received most of the ovations by the way. The vets were dressed in long drab coats, and marched with the jauntiness of young soldiers.

ceived most of the ovations by the way. The vets were dressed in long drab coats, and marched with the jauntiness of young soldiers. These were they:

G. W. Anderson, A. T. Anderson, D. H. Anderson, John Adamson, Thomas Barrett, Reuben Beck, Garrett Beil, Jacob Binn, John Buckbee, T. R. Brennan, L. Brantuer, G. W. Bloomfield, George O. Baker, John Han, James E. Hoyle, Thomas Barrington, W. H. Boyd, Edward Bland, Carroli Cunneen, Thomas Cleary, George R. Conner, W. J. Colby, James Crawford, James Cunningham, D. G. Y. Class, R. H. Campbell, W. H. Caulfield, John A. Dawson, John A. Dunn, Kraest Drevit, T. Donovan, W. B. Dunby, R. L. Darragh, W. D. Neelia, A. C. Kgerten, Ruther, Henry Guilder, Joseph Gavin, Daniel Larvey, F. L. Green, Gonney, J. College, C. C. C. Green, G. C. Hull, P. Houseman, H. Hamilton, J. H. Johnson, A. C. Hull, P. Houseman, H. Hamilton, J. H. Johnson, Chris Johnson, C. N. Johnson, John Kellsher, William Kassa, George A. Knotte, John Krummins, Thomas Leavy, Blas Lang, Mossa Levy, William Lamb, James Leavy, David G. Lynch, John Mechan, J. A. Monaghan, W. M. Wewhiney, J. E. McFradden, James F. McGill, J. McDonald, J. McMahon, John McCanley, C. W. Mergan, R. W. McWhiney, J. E. McFradden, James F. McGill, J. McDonald, J. McMahon, J. A. McCanley, C. W. McGarley, C. W. Mergan, R. W. McWhiney, J. E. McFradden, James F. McGill, J. S. Miller, Thomas U. Weil, J. P. S. Weil, J. M. Mahon, J. A. McCanley, C. W. Seabright, Mar Thompson, N. D. Thayer, W. A. Tallmadga, A. L. Trauer, Eugene Ward, J. F. Weaman, M. H. Webe, M. L. Trauer, Eugene Ward, J. F. Weaman, M. H. Webe, M. W. Wilson, James Williamson, W. H. Wilson, John J. White, Anthony Yeeman, John Byrne.

The line of march was from Tenth street to Broadway, to City Hall Park, and in front of the City Hail, where there was no one but Alderman Divver to review

echoed with a wild jumble of all the music the line of march was capable of at once.

The platforms were filled with friends who had come over to see the vets off. A train of eight cars stood ready for them. The first was a car made over to receive in it the old ma-chine, the Veteran. The car is rigged with a windlass and other conveniences for loading and unloading the machine. On the outside, in big red letters, was painted:

Veteran Firemen's Association of the City of New York. Transcontinental Excursion, New York—An Francisco, September, 1887.

In the same car was rigged a place for each veteran's trunk, and all the trunks were alike. The second car was a baggage car, the third a dining room car, the next four sleepers, and the last a hotel car. Cappa and his band occupied the sleeper Pasadena. Ex-Alderman Thomas Cleary, who marched at the head of the vets and proudly carried a horn, had no end of friends to bid him good-by. He held a sort of private reception and shook hands until he had to take off his coat to keep cool.

All aboard!" shouted the conductor, and then, of course, there were handkerchiefs and tears and "Ah, theres," and the long train pulled away, while Mr. Cappa's band filled its car fuil of "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

One of the veterans only failed to go. J. F. Wenman received a despatch which detained him here, and his was the only drab suit which came back.

NewBUBGH, Sept. 5.—The vets of New

One of the veteran only lailed to go. J. F. Wenman received a despatch which detained him here, and his was the only drab suit which came back.

Newburser, Sept. 5.—The vets of New York's old Volunteer Fire Department have no doubt had many narrow escapes in the discharge of their duties, but the close call they had on the elevated west Shore tracks through this city to-day made the hairs of their heads stand on end. When the train was due a large crowd of old Newburgh firemen and others congregated at the depot to cheer them on their way. Just before their train approached an empty engine came up on the north bound track. It took a position near the Carpenter street bridgs, just around the curve north of the depot. The tracks here are probably ten feet high. Some say the engine was going to cross over and then go back and help the veterans train over the grade. Others say that the engine was there to take the place of the excursion train's locomotive. Whatever the intention there was a failure to warn the approaching train, and it thundered along as fast as its engine could pull the eight loaded Pullmans through the city.

When it was almost too late the crowd realized the imminent danger. They made a great noise and frantic efforts to stop the train, but the engine kept on, the engineer no doubt believing the waving of hands was a greeting to the excursionists. At length a leyel-headed bystander procured a red flag and waved it, and then the engineer saw that there was danger. The air brakes were applied and the lever reversed. The train had passed the station, having no orders to stop, and it was seen as it flew by that the vets were at dinner and enjoying themselves. When the train was stopped it was found to be within a few feet of the single engine, which did not have time to get away. The train came to a standstill in about its own length, and as the vets got out and took in the situation they marvelled at their escape. The stop was effected near Carpenter street, on the high stone wall, a very dangerous

Quain Habeas Corpuses Himself. Alexan-ler Quain was released on habeas corpus about three weeks ago from Ward's Island asylum to which he was sent ten years ago when he was 15 years old. He made some excuse on Sunday to got out of sight of his step father and disappeared from his home at 46 Stanton atreet. The police were asked yesterday to look for him.

A Thief's Excuse for Stealing. Edward Francois, a young Frenchman out f employment, who recently stole articles of silverware

rom the shop of the Gorham Manufacturing Company said in Jefferson Market Court yesterday that his wife is sick, and he stole to buy medicine and delicacies for her September Rhymes. BACK AGAIN.

Back again from the ocean's shors. Back from the mountains lakes, and rivers, Back again to the city's roar With stronger lungs and healthier livers. Back again, with faces tanned and brown, Farenta children, maids, and nurses, Back to the social life in town With brighter eyes and lighter purses. Back to the counting room and school, ilack to the bosses who employ us, Back for September nights are cool, And the peaky files no more annoy us.

Back again with the same old ites 'Bout the fish we caught—their weight and measure. Back to deplore with many sixts.

The money spent on our summer's pleasure. BAD BOYS BEWARE.

The spectacled school ma'ams are home from the beach and the mountains the good boys and bad hoys to teach Addition, subtraction, and multiplication. And the turbulen boys misbehave at their peril. For they did that their teachers can manage the fer-With a vigor increased by the summer vacation GLAD OF IT.

The girls have come back from the meadows of clover With faces all freekied and browned. And the season, we're thankful, is very near over, For people—who swim—being drowned. HA! HA!

The nights are growing cooler fast— The boys are courage gaining: The time for treats is almost past, The los cream season's waning. ON DECK AGAIN,